LEGENDS OF RICH METALS

Notions of Great Wealth in Indiana Hills That Disturb Many Good People.

What Assavists Have to Undertake to Convince Prospectors that They Have No Gold-How a Modern Alchemist Made Money.

Here and there in various portions of southern Indiana are legends that have beer handed down from the first settlers regarding deposits of precious metals, in this State especially. These legends are to the effect that many of the Indian chiefs had their hunting shirts, blankets and implements of war richly decorated with ornaments rudely fashioned from pure silver, and that this silver was taken from a locality known to certain tribes, but kept secret from the white men. The legend ran, however, that the silver mine had been found by some of the pioneers, who, in turn, rigidly guarded the secret, which, after they passed away, was lost. The people of Brown and Jackson counties have long entertained the idea that there are paying deposits of gold and silver in their hills and streams if they could but find them, and legends of Indians connected with precious metals are here told with enthusiasm and received with absolute belief. These stories have stimulated numbers of the inhabitants of these districts to search for the metals.

It is no new thing to find gold in the beds of the small streams in Brown county, and many samples of it in the shape of very small irregular nuggets from the size of a pin's head to a small pea. These are found under a stiff bed of clay, next to the rocks, and came down in the great glacial drift. A day's hard work brings to the gold-seeker all the way from 60 to 90 cents in the precious metal, the last amount being considered the best that can be secured. Many have hunted and are still hunting among the rocks for both gold and silver, and every now and then a long-haired country-man from Brown or Jackson county will come to Indianapolis with specimens of limestone or pieces of conglomerate which he is sure will assay way up into the hundreds. He usually returns from the capital with a very poor opinion of the chemist who tells him, after assay, that the stones have nothing in them but iron pyrytes, or fool's gold, and not even a trace of the desired metals. But in a few months he takes courage again, and reappears with more chunks of conglemerate, confident that he is upon the right track this time. Another assay is made, with the same result, and so it goes, on year after

year. One would think," said the chemist with whom the reporter had been talking, "that no men of education would, in this last quarter of the nineteenth cenbelieve in such old-time tury, believe in such old-time nonsense as the transmutation of metals. Yet there are to-day educated people, bright business men, a little greedy after money, perhaps, who can be led to believe the alchemistic story of the philosopher's stone, which was believed to exist as a preparation solid in form, red in color, sometimes called the grand elixir or the red tincture, which would, when placed in very small quantities on melted liquid silver, mercury or lead, cause a transmutation thereof into gold. Yes, there are, and right in this city, too, or at least there were no great while ago, and I could tell you a no great while ago, and I could tell you a story, a true story, to illustrate my asser-tion-but I won't."

This was getting interesting. The re-porter insisted upon hearing the story. "Well," said the chemist, after a moment's hesitancy, "I'll tell it, but I would not dare give the names of the gentlemen here who paid a very high fee for here who paid a very high fee for a lesson or two on the subject, their preceptor being an alchemist of high degree. He was, inded, a person of the most singular appearance, and as mysterious in his movements as either Hermes Trismegistus or Theophrastus Paracelsis could have been. There registered one day among the guests at the New Denison a man of jet black hair and beard, eyes of wonderful keenness and penetration, and an air of high-bred politeness, who was at once the observed of all observers. He was once the observed of all observers. He was a Hungarian, spoke several languages, though his English was somewhat broken, and appeared to be a man of great learning. though he spoke but little and took no one into his confidence. In a day or ference with two or three wealthy enterprising citizens, and discovery was made by an enterprising reporter that the mysterious person had fitted up a back room on the third floor of Spades's block, northeast corner of the Union tracks and Meridian street. It was a queer-looking place, with a small brick oven, with crucibles, alembics and other belongings of a chemical laboratory scattered about."

"What was his little game?" inquired the "It seems that he had told these enterthe secret of the transmutation of metals so long bel, eved by alchemists to be possi-ble, though the transmutation was not so profitable as it would be had their old-time ess, he was able to about double the money, and with a certain amount of gold, say \$100, to which he could add a small quantity of silver and a certain amount of a compound the secret of which was his own, he would engage to turn out gold that would assay pure, and worth \$200. These gentlemen concluded to make a small investment, and they handed over to the Hungarian chemist \$100 for the initial experiment. He made the test before their very eyes, handed them the product and away they went with it to the assayist. The words of the wandering chemist were true,

the lump was pure gold worth \$200.

"The subsequent proceedings are to some extent involved in obscurity. It is said he tried to get them to put several thousand dollars in the melting pot at once, but they preferred another experiment on a smaller scale should first be made. They got together \$800, and saw it placed in the crucible, together with the transmuting and, but owing to a too sudden coolng, or for some other reason given by the ling, or for some other reason given by the Hungarian, the experiment was not quite a success—he would have to do it all over again, and that would take time. The gentlemen climbed the stairway next day to the dingy laboratory to learn the success of the experiment, to see their \$800 in gold made into \$1,600. Alembics, crucible and retorts were there, much as they had seen them on previous visits, but the Hungarian was not there neither was he at the New was not there; neither was he at the New Denison. He had left the city, and their \$800 had gone with him."

A DOCTOR'S WEALTHY PATIENT.

After Recovery He Proposed a Reduction of the Bill for Vials and Unused Medicine.

Two or three gentlemen were recently talking of penuriousness, when a physician related an incident in his experience with wealthy patients. "Soon after I entered upon the practice of medicine," he said, "and when every dollar I made had to be collected, in order to avoid a deficit in the treasury, I was called to see a farmer, who was reputed to be worth not less than \$250,-660. The case was complicated, and for some days the patient hung between life and death, with the chances so nearly balanced that I was with him night and day: in fact, neglected other patients that I might be present to take advantage of every favorable symptom that appeared. After several weeks he began to show marked improvement, and I felt that my reputation was made, as it was regarded as an extremely difficult case to treat, even by the older physicians, all of whom had predicted that he would die. Feeling that I had done for him what others would not, I determined to make the bill large enough to compensate me handsometry, and I had no doubt it would be paid without a word of objection. The lirst tay he was able to be out he drove to may office and I assisted him out of his buggy, for he was still very weak. As soon as he entered the office he began to talk of the loss he had sustained by reason of his the darners and packers 40 cents a day.

sickness and the extreme stringency of the money market. He then took from his pocket a bundle which he unrolled and spread out before me. It contained some dozen or more unused powders and several vials, each of which contained a small portion of medicine. With as much gravity as though it was a matter of the deepest importance, he asked me if I would not give him credit upon his bill for the unused medicines and the vials. I was so astonished that I could make no reply for some moments, but finally told him that I would be glad to do so; that the medicines and vials were worth about a quarter, and that I would allow him that amount from his bill. You may rest assured that I added on that quarter and several others, and when he left I threw the whole outfit out of the window. He never called me in afterwards, and I was very glad he didn't, for I had the utmost contempt for him, and might have been tempted to keep him sick a long time."

THRIFTY COLORED PEOPLE.

What Free Conditions and Equal Chances Have Done for Some of Them in This City.

A little more than ten years ago several hundred negroes were brought to this city. n the midst of a bitterly cold winter. They came, for the most part, from Lenoir county, North Carolina, and were typical ignorant Southern field hands. Ignorant as they were, it had been impressed upon their minds that the system under which they lived, and the wrongs they endured, were worse than slavery. Men, women and little children, upon arrival here, were cared for as well as they could be by their own race, assisted by white people. There was a demand for those negroes, and family after family found places in this and surrounding counties among farmers. The children have grown up to be men and women, and have been educated in the public schools. With all the privations endured, not a family of those refugees but has been bettered in condition. Some have accumulated property and own small farms. Occasionally there is one who has even progressed so far along the highway of thrift, open to men of all colors, as to have money to loan. Such a one was met the other day in a lawver's office actually loaning money and taking as security a

mortgage on a white man's property.

Now and then a colored man has an opportunity to rise as a skilled mechanic or in some vocation usuarly reserved exclusively for white men. Some years ago William Burns, a colored man, was given employment as a brakeman on the Panhandle road. There was much indignation on the part of the remainder of the crew. They swore they would not work with a "nigger," and waiting upon the superintendent told him they would quit if Burns was not discharged. Now, this colored man, as the superintendent found out, was a quiet, sober, faithful man, who could twist a brake against the best white talent extant. He told the objectors to go if they had nothing more against the man than his color. They went, and one or two other crews also went, but Burns kept right on at work. He began to be in demand among conductors. After a while he was given a place as fireman, and later on there was a strike that took out nearly all the engineers on the road. Burns had been an observant man, and when the strike came was given an opportunity to take an engine. He did so, and is an engineer on the Panhandle today, running between this city and Brad-

Among the many building and loan asso-ciations of this city there is not one that may be called colored. The race, when it comes to matters of money, is not clannish; yet many of these associations have a large colored membership. Anderson Lewis, the wagon-maker, was president of the Crescent, which paid out some time ago, and made a handsome profit, in which all its investors shared. Benjamin Thornton was president of the Blake-street association, which has also paid out, and has been a diector in others, among which is the Illinois and Seventh-street association. Others might be named. Benjamin Thornton in four years has built over thirty houses, all of which have been sold to colored people, and not one of which has come back upon his hands. These properties run from \$1,200 to \$1,600 each.

INTERESTS OF WAGE-WORKERS.

A Movement to Bring All of Them Into General Union.

A movement is on foot to effect a general organization among workingmen of all classes in the city with a view of increasing the tendency toward affiliation. A mass-meeting will probably be held at an early date, although the exact time has not yet been decided upon. "We hope to accomplish a great deal," said one of the leaders in the movement recently, "and if we have the success we anticipate, it will be one of the best things that can happen in the interests of the workingmen of the city. Our ultimate aim is to bring the men of every trade into one large union. In other words, we want to establish affiliation and do away with any class lines or factional differences."

"How do you expect to accomplish this?" he was asked.

"In the same way that the unions have been formed all over the country. Labor is rapidly tending toward consolidation, for workingmen are beginning to realize the truth of the old saying, 'In union there is strength.' We believe, though, that the highest good has not yet been accomplished, and that it will not be until all of the smaller unions are brought under one controlling system of government."

"Will you make any distinction between trades or certain departments of labor?"

"None at all, for that would defeat the very object we have in view. Take Indianapolis, for example. We will first agitate the matter of affiliation until the idea is generally understood, and then we will begin to take some definite action. All of the unions will be asked to send delegates to a meeting that will be held and the question will be discussed. It may require a number of such meetings, but there is no great hurry. It takes time to carry out a plan on the large scale we contemplate.'

"Your plan seems to favor unions, as you only propose to invite delegates from organizations." "Well, it would be natural for us to favor unions when we are trying to form a general organization. It is only a matter of time until all departments of labor will be operated on a union basis, and it is on that belief that we work. Of course working men who do not belong to unions will be welcomed by us, but we shall encourage organized labor first."

"What are your intentions in regard to how your universal union is to be con-

"Our sole object will be mutual benefit. Workingmen, as a class, have few oppor-tunities for social and moral advancement, and it is only by creating a general feeling of good fellowship among them that they can be bound together. In other words, the aim will be identical with that which

only on a larger scale." Labor Notes.

is back of the formation of a single union,

Michigan lawyers talk of forming a State Boston union bartenders do not work for less than \$15 a week. Haverhill, Mass., has 235 factories. In

them are employed 17,000 persons. The Cigar-makers' National Union has \$400,000, and its members work eight hours. All union men in Detroit will boycott barber shops not closed on Sundays after

Buffalo newsboys struck because the penny evening papers raised their price from 50 to 60 cents per 100. In the South's manufactures were em-

ployed 488,260 persons last year. Ten years

They had to pay 18 cents a dozen for broken needles. One made only 35 cents a week. A looper and her companion made 37 cents

between them in a week. In Chicago an ordinance has been proposed for the licensing of engineers. It provides that they shall be examined in the trade, and must have habits of sobrie-

The San Francisco Eight-hour League epresents 8,000 workers in the building trades (carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, gas-fitters, etc.) They have notified the bosses that eight hours shall constitute a day after May 1.

The Brick-layers' and Masons' Union has 56,000 members in the United States and Canada. Nine hours is a day's work, although a few have secured eight hours. The union will not support a demand for the eight-hour day.

There are thirty-six car building com-panies in the United States, and in the year 1889 they turned out 70,546 cars. At the shops of railroad companies there were doubtless enough cars built to swell the number added to the freight equipment of the roads of this country last year to 100,-

The Illinois Steel Company will build for its Milwaukee employes a club-house simi-lar to the one at Joliet, Ill. The latter cost \$50,000, and contains a library and readingroom, an art-room, reception hall, gyma-sium, bowling alley, hand-ball court, bill-iard and card-rooms, bath-rooms and an auditorium.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Ex-Soldiers and Their Dependents Who Have Been Rewarded by the Government.

Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians: Original Invalid-John H. Kille, Indianapolis;
Thomas Evans, Columbus; George W. Reeves,
Alexandria; Enoch Schnelling, New Harmony;
John Hanger, Albion; Henry C. Heck, Union
City; Thomas H. Wetherald, Carthage; Samuel
Worthington, Urbana; James D. Morton, Radnor;
John Broadburst, Mackaville, Beuben Vaught John Broadhurst, Macksville; Reuben Vaught, Needham Station; Henry P. Shultz, River; Philip Myers, Auburn; Joshua M. Roe, Bargersville; Lyman Barton, Mentone; Hiram Buck, Ossian; Isaiah C. Black, Ossian; Byron Ady, Ossian; George S. Plasterer, Mount Etna; Jacob Cook, West Union; John Hollingsworth, Perkinsville; Henry J. Adams, Rensselaer; Robert Lambert, Poneto; Charles M. Kimbrough, Muncie; William Spencer, Tipton; Thomas Spalding (decased), Indianapolis; William R. Selfridge, Worthington; ichard Murry, Portersville; Jacob F. Bowen, igonier; Isaac M. Lamborn, Remington; Samuel D. Jackson, Lockport; George W. Betcher, Newton Stewart; Jacob Schuey, Ossian; Andrew B. Eulitt, Versailles; Ansel S. Breeden, Sellersburg; Ellis R. Clifton, Everton; Moses Callahan, Mooney; Isaac A. Dreibelbis Lakeville; Constance Champion, Logansport; Obadiah Ramseyer, Groomsville; Benj. C. Shaw, South Bend; James Lemons, Martinsville; James R. Morris, Newton Stewart; Thos. Rock, South Milford; Jonathan Wise, New Point; Wm. K. Young, Richmond; Wm. Reavis, Evansville; Wm. H. Lane, Decker Station; Michael Howe, Warsaw; Jas. H. Gillespie, Scottsburg; Henry Smith, Huntington; Anthony Shockey, Marion; Richard Harris, Ellettsville; Jeremiah Haltzing-er, Goshen; John A. Weddle; Medora; Ashton Cook, Laconia; John B. May, Waterloo; John H. Johnsonbaugh, Idaville; George G. McGrew, Evansville; Christopher Howder, Monroe Joseph Bruner, Hancock; James Ellis, Ellsworth; Charles H. Rob-Evansville; Leander J. Mellvaine, Cleona; Joseph D. Barber, Francisco; John W. Lee (deceased), Lizton; John Freds, Rock Creek Center; Edward McCloud, Headlee; Arthur Mackey, New Paris; Sim Jackson, Rising Sun; Isaac N. Cook, Bedford; Edward N. Wimmer,

Wabash; William Whitton, Pleasant; Arthur Helton, Brazil: John M. Brewer, Kemptom: Sylvester Kirk, Mount Vernon; John Davis, Walton; Joseph Ayres, Paris; John F. Russell, Plainville; George W. Osbon, Maxwell; Peter Sutton, Smith's Valley; Benjamin F. Casteller, Fisher's Switch; Peter Whitebread, Vera Cruz; Shadrac C. Knight, Bedford; Franklin L. Armstrong, Indianapolis; Joseph C. Niswonger, Kokomo; Jas. K. Wikoff, Washington; John Trott, Lafayettee; Henry Davis, Bedford; Amos F. Domney, Downeyville; John Young, Kirklin; Levi Miller, Waldron, Harvey J. Smith, Donaldson; William A. Ford, Indianapolis; James A. Franklin (deceased), Sharpsville. Restoration and Reissue-Wm. Burnet (de Increase-Francis M. Davidson, Carlisle; Mat-thew Hughes, Terre Haute; Isaiah Perce, Bloom-

Restoration and Increase-John M. Stockdale, Reissue-Joseph A. Milligan, Vincennes; Wm. Mobias, Boonville.

Reissue and Increase-Daniel F. Beck, Linns Original Widows, etc.-Nancy J., widow of Wm. H. Griffith, Noblesville; Jacob, father of John Liuton, Fort Wayne; Melvina, widow of Jeremiah Fiant, Somerset; Sarah, widow of Benj. F. Hobbs, Nebraska; Ellen, widow of Patrick Tobin, Lafay-ette; Anna H., widow of Wallace McIntosh, Mishawaka; Frances, widow of Wm. O. Jones, Roanoke; Mary A., widow of Wm. M. Campbell, Spartansburg; Elizabeth, widow of Benj. Burlingame. Jeffersonville; Cassie, widow of James A. Frank-lin, Sharpsville; Fortunatus Fry, former widow of Thos, Powell, Mount Vernon; Joanna, widow of Silas Long, Medaryville; Mary A., widow of Lohn Dill Vincenna wines of John Fonton John Dill, Vincennes; minor of John Fenton, Crawfordsville; Sarah J., mother of Nathan H Rawlings, Lexington; Rebecca E., widow of John W. Lee, Lizton: Lucinda, widow of Thos. Spald-

ing, Indianapolis; Martha, mother of Henry S. Harris, Rockville.

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS. Original Invalid-Thomas B. Smith, Donneilson; General Gash, Galesburg; Richard Couch, Shelbyville; Wm. Lindsay, Grayville; Wm. D. Breckenridge, Orland; George Rice, Chicago; Hans Thompson, Steward; Hiram Waddell, Girard; Alfred Macklin Keithsbury; Adam E. Kauffman, Freeport; Jonathan Perkins, Chicago; Samuel A. Corwin, Rockford; Charles W. Mc-Clure, Ripley; Austin P. Hatch, Aurora; John Parker, Chicago; R. Dickson Woolsey; Polo H. Arentson, Freedom; John A. Adams, Pulley's Mills: Ralph Ashby, Ellery; Thaddeus C. S. Hawkins Benton; Noble M. Cochran, Kankakee; Joseph Browning, Robinson; Alfred Mullen, Grape Creek; Ira Arnold, Industry; James Phillips, Gresham; Stephen Jackson, Glasford; Patrick Mulcahy, Turner; Abraham J. Federson, Quincy; Isaac E. Funk, Belleflower; John Huckstadt, Danville; Leech J. Gerbarger, Aurora stadt, Danville; Jacob J. Garbarger. Aurora; William C. Hubbart, Deland; Clarkson Williams, Monticello; Robert J. McCallister, Fair Grange; Robert M. Thomas, Carthage; John Terrell, Flat Rock: George Mearns, Coulterville; Isaac L. James, Waukegan; George N. Knapp. Garden Plain; Jacob Strickmaker, Depue; William J. Jones, Westfield; David J. Ikerd, Powellton; Lafayette Higginsbottom, Tower Hill. Restoration and Increase—Samuel J. Loe, Pelonia; Nathaniel Roath, Huntley. Increase—Henry Koenemann, Nashville; Jas. W. Jordan, deceased, Quincy. Reissue—Thomas Hinton, Georgetown; John

Dilcher, Lena. Reissue and Increase-John Rauch, Toledo. Original Widows, etc.-Minor of Valentine Ames, Brussels; Elizabeth, widow of Herman Dreiyer, Golconda; Sarah J., mother of John Cox, Marion; Henry, father of Hardy F. Holt, Vernon; Nancy M., widow of Isaac Wiley, Clayton; Wilhelmina, widow of Louis Regenhardt, Kampsville; Rosa, widow of Emanuel C. Dias, Bloomington; Ellen M., wid of Thomas N. Seaman, Chicago; Rachel, mother of William Stout, Hopedale; Nancy, widow of Thomas Mullin, Chandlerville; Emma, widow of James M. Jordan, Quincy; Eliza Jane, widow of William Burnet, Brooklyn; Julia, widow of John Smith, Burnet, Brooklyn; Julia, widow of John Smith, Riverton; Margaretha, widow of Adam Bremer, Effingham; Virginia H., widow of Henry W. Raymond, Evanston; Fredericka, widow of Emil Stangier, Chicago; Albina Johnson, former widow of Oliver Ward, Kewanee; Zerrilda Bayless, former widow of Thomas R. Scott, Piatt; Margaret, widow of Frank K. Davis, Chicago; minors of James McMannes, Watseka and Woodland

Mexican Widows-Cynthia A., widow of John B. Hoimes, Fairfield; Annie M., widow of John Reiemenschneider, Kempsville.

Had Had Bitter Experience.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. "Be you the photograph taker?" inquired a man immediately after shutting himself inside a St. Paul galiery. "Yes. sir. Can't we give you a sitting?"

"Can't we take your picture?" answered the artist, seeing at once that this was a person to be mollified only by pure and un-defiled English, devoid of artificial and "Well, thet depends. Ef you kin give me atisfactory assurance p'r'aps you may.

"What assurance do you want?"
"It's this way: I had my picture took a couple of months ago, and ther next week I seen it in a newspaper with the statement that I was down flat on my back nine years with salt rheum, erasipulus, yaller janders, liver complaint, hives, ring-worm, gallopin' consumption, paralisys, lock-jaw, scald-head, inflammatory rheumatiz, catarrh, falling sickness, brownchitas, cholera morbus and small-pox. They said I took eight bottles of medicine, and gained twenty pounds of flesh with every bottle. Now, if you won't ring any such a snap in on me I might chance her agin. I've raised a beard now, and if the picter won't look like the medicine soaker, an' you kin give me the assurances, you may p'int the camerer."
The "assurances" were given.

Not Rightfully His Own.

Philadelphia Inquirer. "Is there any question more disagreeable to you than 'Where did you get that hat?" "Well, I should hate like thunder to be asked where I got this umbrella."

RED CROSS Cough Drops 5 cents per box.

STARS FOR THE LOCAL STAGE

Attractions to Please the People Managers Promise for the Current Week.

Frank Daniels Will Appear at the Grand in His Popular Play-The Park Theater Will Have a Good Bill-Stage Gossip.

Frank Daniels, who has not been seen here for some time, but who will be remembered for his droll caricature of Old Sport, in Charles Hoyt's "Rag Baby" and later as Packingham Giltedge in "Little Puck," will appear at the Grand Operahouse to-morrow night in the latter piece. "Little Puck" was written by Archibald Clavering Gunter, author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," and is a comedy with many bright lines, comical situations and ludicrous incidents. The story of the piece follows very closely Anstey's novel known as "Vice Versa." The main conceit is that of the interchanged identity of a father and son. Packingham Giltedge, a New York stock-broker, has a wayward son, with no taste for school, who pines to be a man and go on 'Change and have a good time. The broker, on the other hand, weary and worried with business affairs, longs to be a boy again. Then through the magic of a hoodoo idol, which, held in the right hand, will bring to pass any wish of the holders, a metamorphosis is effected, the father being turned into the son, and the son into the father. Each, however, retains his mental faculty. The metamorphosis is but physical. The son, assuming paternal anhority, sends the old man to school, and he himself goes into the stock market and leads rather a fast life. The old gentleman, in his youthful garb, makes much trouble in the school-room, and the young man creates dismay in the Giltedge mansion. The experiences of these two form the basis for a series of funny complexities, and there is much merriment throughout the performance. The company supporting Mr. Daniels comprises a number of well-known people, among them Miss Bessie Sanson, the English soubrette, who played Venus in "The Rag Baby," Arthur Moulton, Bert Haverly, James Carroll, Gilbert Gregory, Annetta Zella, Louise Eissing Embree, and others. The engagement is for three nights only. There will be no matinee.

"In the Ranks," Sims and Pettit's wellknown spectacular military drama, with Hamilton Harris in the leading character, will be the attraction offered to the patrons of the Park Theater this week. The engagement will open to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Harris is a new star, so far as the local stage is concerned, but the press has spoken freely of his ability wherever he has appeared, and his performance has been mentioned in complimentary terms by com-petent critics. He is a man of good appearance, and well suited to the character he assumes in the play. "In the Ranks" is not altogether new to the theater-goers of Indianapolis, as it has been presented here several times. It is a play in which wide scope is given for good stage effects, and the management promises that the piece will be produced with much care and attention to the scenic and mechanical accessories. The company is one that ought to give the star good support, being evenly balanced, and, in the main, made up of people of known ability!

Daniel Frohman's New York Lyceum Theater Company will fill an engagement of three nights and a Wednesday matinee, commencing Monday of next week, appearing in Mrs. Musgrove's comedy entitled "Our Flat." This is the play that is to fill the dates made for young Mrs. Blaine, who is too ill to travel, but the company engaged to support her will appear at the Grand. It is one of exceptional strength, the English actor H. B. Conway being at its head. "Our Flat" has been a great suc-

Stage Gossip.

Jennie Yeamans will not go to London, as has been announced. Mr. Lawrence Barrett will sail for Eu-

rope within ten days. The London comedian, Toole, will appear in this country next spring. Victoria Vokes has closed her traveling season for the purpose of reorganizing her

company. On March 21 Tony Pastor will celebrate the anniversary of his twenty-fifth year as a manager.

The San Franciscans propose to erect a monument to the memory of the late Karl Formes, the great basso. Miss Margaret Mather, who is well liked n New York, attracted large audiences at

Of seven hundred and forty-nine plays copyrighted at Washington last year sixty-two were produced, and of these eighteen succeeded. Ernest Hutchinson lately sailed for Engand to complete arrangements for Lydia

the Grand Opera-house the past week.

Thompson's new company for her next season's tour. Alexander Comstock is back from Europe, with signed contracts for the "Old Homestead," to be played at the Princess Thea-

ter, London, in May. Manager Sanger says that he is more than

gratified with the financial success of "Mr. Barnes of New York," and believes that the play will make upwards of \$50,000 for him Cal Linn, in addition to managing the

tour of Cora Tanner next season, will bring out "Good Old Times," the melodrama written by Wilson Barrett, which is being presented in London.

The New York Court of Appeals has handed down a decision affirming judgment, with costs, in the suit of Augustin Daly vs. John Stetson. The action was for \$5,000 balance due to Daly on agreement for the sale of the exclusive rights to produce "Pique" and "Divorce."

At the Fourteenth-street Theater, New York, and on the same stage where, twenty years ago, the late Charles Fechter made a success in "The Corsican Brothers," Robert Mantell has also scored a triumph as the twin brothers, Louis and Fabian del Franchi, and is drawing the largest audiences seen in that house this season.

T. Henry French has made an arrange-ment with Richard Mansfield by which the New York, on Feb. 3, G. R. Sims's and Henry Pettit's drama, "Master and Man." The play is now making a successful run in London at the Princess Theater and the stage manager of that house is coming to New York to superintend the production. Mr. Mansfield will then be seen in the part of Humpy Logan, a hunchback.

Eddy's Squibs: Everybody recognizes the improvement in Julia Marlowe's acting. She is a great worker, and her devotion to her art seems to be sincere. She is naturally of a retiring disposition, modest and gentle in manner; but probably the real reason why she holds herself aloof from the social gayety of actresses is that she recognizes the stern demands which a professional life makes upon her. She is fond of outdoor exercise, walks a great deal, and can ride a spirited horse as many a Central

Park equestrian has observed. Park equestrian has observed.

Three hundred young ladies of Smith's College, in Northampton, Mass., purchased seats and chartered a special train to see Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska in "Macbeth" at Holyoke. One of the handsomest of the young ladies in playing blind man's bluff the day previous, received a severe blow on the eye, which caused a bad discoloration of that useful organ. Her schoolmates expressed their sympathy and thought the black eye would prevent her from seeing Booth and Modjeska. But she got there just the same. With the aid of her room-mate the young lady's eye was arher room-mate the young lady's eye was ar-tistically painted, and she saw "Macbeth" and had a thoroughly good time, so she said.

Real Estate Values in New York City. When the new Union Trust Company building, in Broadway, just below Wall street, is completed in April it will represent a total expenditure of \$2,200,000. It is built on four lots, extending through to New street. The southernmost lots were purchased from the Parrish estate for \$775,-600. The same property was offered to Jay Gould a few years ago for \$410,000, and the Parrish people, who finally purchased it for \$450,000, made \$325,000 when the property

was resold. The northernmost lots were purchased from the United States Express Company for \$450,000, and Mr. Platt told a friend of his not long ago that the property had cost the company \$125,000. It will be seen that the land on which the new building is placed has cost \$1,225,000. The building itself will cost another million.

Written for the Sunday Journal. Villanelle.

'Twould better be zero than raining;
The weather can't always be pleasing—
Dakota may do the complaining!

The warm waves do seem to be waning; But, though it's not well to be freezing, 'Twould better be zero than raining.

Good-bye to la grippe's entertaining! Good-bye to the ser son of sneezing— Dakota may do the complaining!

Good-bye to the splashing and staining!
Good-bye to wet weather and wheezing—
Twould better be zero than raining. We don't want the summer remaining Forever with drizzle and teasing; Dakota may do the complaining!

We're fast on the equinox gaining; We'll soon want the sun to be easing; 'Twould better be zero than raining— Dakota may do the complaining!

GREENCASTLE, Jan. 25.

Written for the Sunday Journal. A Thought. Why do we laugh, and jest, and sing, And dance to music, murmuring, When death outside close to the gates, A guest, unbidden, crouching waits? Why do we live for years and years, Concealing sorrow, heartache, tears, Close-keeping longings, vanished love, All of our hearts' dear treasure-trove, With songs upon our lips for those To whom no grief we dare disclose For he who sorrows finds no place; He has no country and no race; He weeps alone and silently. The gay world laughs and passes by: Laugh then, but when alone some night, Away from music, revel, light, Ask thou thyself, all solemnly, This question that I ask of thee, Why do we laugh, and jest, and sing,

And dance to music, murmuring, When death outside, close to the gates, A guest, unbidden, crouching waits? -Juliet V. Strauss. ROCKVILLE, Ind. The Bells of Notre Dame.

What though the radiant thoroughfare eems with a noisy throng! What though men bandy everywhere The ribald lest and song! Over the din of oaths and cries Broodeth a wonderous calm. And 'mid that solemn stillness rise

The bells of Notre Dame.

"Heed not, dear Lord," they seem to say, "Thy weak and erring child; And thou, O gentle mother, pray That God be reconcil And on mankind, O Christ, our King, Pour out Thy precious balm,"
"Tis thus they plead and thus they sing—
Those bells of Notre Dame.

And so, methinks, God, bending down To ken the things of earth, Heeds not the mockery of the town Or ories of ribald mirth; Forever soundeth in His ears A penitential psalm-

'Tis thy angelic voice He hears, O bells of Notre Dame! Plead on, O bells, that thy sweet voice May still forever be An intercession to rejoice

Benign Divinity: And that thy tuneful grace may fall Like dew, a quickening balm Upon the arid hearts of all-O bells of Notre Dame! -Eugene Field, in Chicago News.

To My Old Stag Hound. Lie there, old friend, and rest; The day's hard work is done. The thorny trail, where faint hearts fall. Is past for you and me; And now, at set of sun, We think what used to be

Lie there. What idle quest Disturbs your dreams, old friend? The scent is cold. We're growing old. The gun hangs on the wall. For us has come the end-The common end of all.

Lie there, old friend. The best That life could give we took, By the brooklet clear we chased the deer, And, on the upland heather, We found a sheltering nook And slept together.

Lie there, old friend. The West Sheds radiant hope around. Now we sorrow; but to-morrow We'll cross the misty plain And, in the happy hunting-ground, We'll both be young again.

-W. M. Wolfe, in Sports Afield. From Donnybrook to Dublin. From Donnybrook to Dublin I rode one morn in May; The skylark sung with silver tongue

The hawthorn tossed its spray-Yet little I remember Save the thought along the way. For I had seen in Donnybrook What I would fain forget-

A grandam's face whereon the trace Of many a tear was set— A grandam and a little child Thrust out of home for debt. So as I rode from Donnybrook

The earth, the sky were gray, No song of bird, no blossom stirred, Tho' blithe the morn with May: The tears I saw in Donnybrook Made winter all the way. -Ida W. Benham, in the Independent.

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